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REMARKS

Responsive to the Examiner's Action dated June 15, 2005, Applicant has amended the case in accordance with the Examiner's comments and to correct the 35 U.S.C. 112 rejection. The claims have been amended to more clearly define the invention.

The enclosed Osberghaus et al. patent is a floor care preparation that contains hard wax, solid paraffin, microcrystalline wax, linseed oil and an aminofunctional silicone oil in an organic solvent which is used for the care of floors of porous inorganic materials, such as unglazed clay tiles. The preparation does include 2 to 15% by weight of hard wax and from 2 to 15% paraffin and from 0.2 to 15% by weight of microcrystalline wax and an apolar aprotic solvent along with linseed and silicone oils. Osberghaus et al. does not teach the order of the addition of the paraffin wax, microcrystalline wax, and solvent as cited in the amended claim 1 nor the exact composition of the ingredients. It also does not teach the mixing of aloe oil into the mixture as claimed in the amended claim. In addition, the Osberghaus et al. patent is a floor care preparation specifically directed towards the coating of unglazed clay tiles and would not be suitable as a hand cleaner and also would be non-analogous to the point that a skilled person in the art would not normally consider using a floor care preparation

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as a hand cleaner. Finally, it would be unobvious to combine an aloe oil into the composition of a floor care preparation.

The Laura et al. patent is used in a 35 U.S.C. 102 rejection of claim 7 and teaches a thixotropic overbased alkaline earth metal inorganic-organic compositions containing alkoxyated oxidized petrolatums. This patent shows a corrosive inhibiting composition which comprises a mixture of the thixotropic greaselike overbased alkaline earth metal organic sulfonate composition with proportions of other inorganic and organic materials for use in improved corrosion or rust inhibiting properties. The rust inhibiting composition includes mineral spirits, paraffinic oil and microcrystalline wax and reading of claim 7 on this patent is believed to be accidental in that it is directed towards a corrosion inhibiting composition having nothing to do with hand cleaners and contains a variety of other chemicals. Claim 7 has been amended so that it does read on Laura et al. and this patent would thus be non-analogous to the present invention.

The Wollner patent is a wax composition comprising a wax component and a copolymer. The copolymer includes an aliphatic group, a fluorinated group, and a polydiorganosiloxane group. The patent is directed towards wax compositions capable of imparting durable, high-luster finishes to painted surfaces and would not be

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useful as a hand cleaner in accordance with the present application. It does include a wax component and a solvent. The wax component may include paraffin waxes, microcrystalline waxes, carnauba waxes, and montan waxes. Wollner, however, fails to disclose a paste wax composition which includes solvent-like odorless mineral spirits isoparaffinic, hydrocarbons, and microcrystalline wax as taught in the present application and also does not teach the added use of an aloe oil or a eucalyptus oil, as set forth in the claims, and it would be unobvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use such compositions in a wax composition for imparting a durable, high-luster finish to painted surfaces. It would also be unobvious to modify the ingredients of the Wollner patent to produce a hand cleaner in accordance with the present invention.

The Post et al. patent teaches a wax composition derived from petroleum and used for the encoding and impregnation of food cartons. The Svedas et al. patent teaches a polishing composition containing microcrystalline wax. The Jorgensen patent is a skin cleaning composition containing water-insoluble glass bubbles. The Trinh et al. patent is for a no rinse liquid car cleaner with solid polymers. The Mahieu et al. patent is a composition for use in cosmetics for the treatment of keratinous substances and for buccodental hygiene. The Homola et al. patent is an applicator

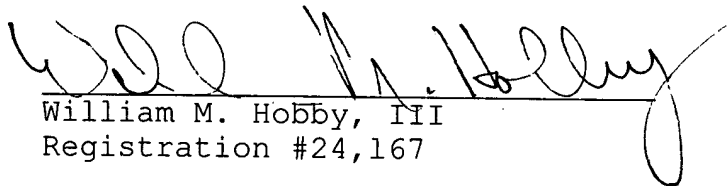
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containing cationic surface active agents, hydrophobic barrier-forming materials, and antimicrobial compounds which are applied to dental surfaces. The Vander Louw et al. patents '791 and '824 each teach a polishing composition having a base component and an alkylated fluorochemical oligomer. The base component of the polishing composition may include a wax, silicone oil, or a mixture of the two. The British specification for Simoniz teaches a polishing composition for cars which uses solid cake wax along with microcrystalline wax and may contain paraffin wax and a solvent by a specified composition. The U.S.S.R. abstract teaches a wax composition for use on skis which includes a heptane and a paraffin in the composition. The French patent to Polart et al. teaches a composition of wax with a liquid base of solvents.

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Applicant has, in accordance with the Examiner's requirements, shortened the Abstract of the Disclosure and has amended the specification and has rewritten the claims and believes that these amendments place this case in condition for allowance and such action is respectfully requested.

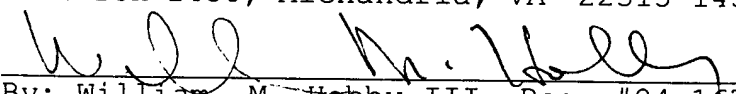
Respectfully submitted,


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I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as First Class Mail in an envelope addressed to Mail Stop Non-Fee Amendment, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on 9-15-05.


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